

## My Tuesday

By A. G.

(Special McGill Daily Correspondent.)

### Houdelamism.

New York, February 13—Camille Houdelam spoke last Tuesday with more than the usual amount of political frankness when he claimed for French-Canadians Fascist blood and an inclination to government by dictatorship. The good Mayor was somewhat less lucid the following day. In attempting to explain to astonished newspapermen just what had prompted the remark, his sputtering sentences had the wild-eyed, unparaphrasable favor of a statement by Father Divine. But there remains no question that he meant what he said that night. The amazing thing is that he said what he meant.

Executives of the gauleiter rank are usually more discreet. Perhaps this slip may be charged against excessive enthusiasm, or insufficient party organization. It certainly couldn't have been anything in the Y.M.C.A. Supper Club fare. We may look for appropriate disciplinary measures.

### New Era.

But perhaps with Monsieur le Maire's impassioned outburst, we are in for a new era of political honesty. The method of what may soon be the ancien regime was to invest the opposition with a Red tinge. The approach was a spontaneous, formless defence of democracy against a Menace. We are now confronted with something else again—a well-defined "popular" spirit and will with a new political ideal. And in rescinding the permission granted by the Executive Committee of the city to Canadian Spanish war veterans to meet last week in Atwater Market, was it not the honest Mayor himself who also had occasion to point out that there are "two mentalities" in the city? Thus gallantly acknowledging, almost in one breath the true nature of his clan's political aspirations, as well as revealing what the "opposition" really is, the Mayor sets the struggle on a fresh fair plane. His reward will doubtless be the reward of all honest public men, namely political oblivion. It seems less than just that the man's name should go down in history as "Little Red riding Houdelam."

### Latins Love Dictators.

Yet the Mayor is after all not the most important issue involved here. The question before the house seems to be: just how many of his compatriots was Houdelam talking about when he said: "We French-Canadians are not Latins but Normans, but we have become Latinized over a long period of years. The Canadians are Fascists by blood but not by name. The Latins have always been in favor of dictators."

Sensitive civic leaders often feel themselves the spirit of the people incarnate. They breathe with the pulse of the populace. When they speak, it is strictly vox populi. At best this attitude is an amusing delusion. At worst, it can be the beginning of a tragic betrayal of the real national will.

There are indeed "two mentalities" in Montreal, as in all large cities in Europe and America today. The types cut across racial and religious lines, however, and it is only wishful thinking on the part of the Houdelams that includes all French-Canadians in their own category. The spontaneous denial of the Mayor's statement on the part of many leading French-Catholics (Continued on Page Four.)

## JOINT CONCERT WILL BE GIVEN IN MOYSE HALL

Glee Clubs Blend Voices Next Tuesday

HARRY NORRIS DIRECTS

Jean Papineau Couture, Pianist, Will Be Guest Artist

On Tuesday, February 21, the R.V.C. Glee Club will join voices with the McGill Glee Club in Moyse Hall in their second annual concert. Mr. Harry Norris, formerly of the McGill Conservatorium and an early director of the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, will conduct the combined group of 90.

Featuring the concert will be several guest artists, including the well-known pianist Jean Papineau Couture. The programme consists of three vocal renditions by the women's club—"The Dancing Doll" by Cordini; "Good Morrow, Fair Lady" by Thomas Morley, and "In Going To My Lonely Bed" by Richard Edwards. Together with the men they will sing a sailor-song from "H.M.S. Pinafore" by Gilbert and Sullivan; "Invitation to the Dance" by Louis Lavater; and "Peaceful Night." Tickets are 35 cents each.

The men's club made their debut this season at Stanstead performing as guest artists at the International Night. A radio broadcast and a concert at MacDonald College were the highlights of the term. The R.V.C. Glee Club has performed at the buffet supper of the Women's Union and before the Cercle Francais.

Plans for the future include a concert at Fairmont - St. Giles Church on February 28. These performances are held in preparation for the Quebec Musical Festival of the second week in March, in which the two choral clubs will enter as separate units.

## R.V.C. HOLDS ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

Women's Clubs and Societies Present Reports of Activities

The second Round Table Conference of 1938-1939 was held in the R.V.C. Committee Room recently for the purpose of discussing the bi-annual reports of the various women's clubs and societies on the campus. Those present were class presidents, club presidents and the executive of the Women's Union.

Peggy Lamb, president of the Women's Union, was in the chair and called the meeting to order, and after the minutes were read and approved, the immediate business of the meeting was taken up. Reports were given by the class officers and by representatives of the R.V.C. Glee Club, Societe Francaise, R.V.C. Historical Club, Women's Debating Union, Science Women's Club, and the Daily. Peggy Johansen, president of the M.W.S.A.A., reported on the progress (Continued on Page Four.)

## THE EARL OF DERBY



JOE JACOBSON, who is Henry, Earl of Derby, in "Richard of Bordeaux." Henry leads a rebellion against Richard, dethrones him, and becomes king in his place.

## GERMAN CLUB OFFERS SHORT PLAY, SONGS

"Der Hochzeitabend" a one-act comedy by Peter Nansen will be the feature attraction of the German Club meeting which is to take place tonight at 8.30 p.m. in the Union Grill Room.

The cast is composed of members of the Club under the direction of Dora Wright—the President of the Club. Among the actors are Katharine Weeks, Peggy Tyndale, and Ted Macmurrich.

The meeting will close in the traditional manner with a rousing "Bier her" and the singing of folk songs. A short meeting has been arranged in order to allow members who have other activities to attend to leave early.

## STUDENT TRAVEL AT CHEAP PRICES

Varsity Travel Club Co-operates With N.F.C.U.S.

Two student tours to Europe for this coming summer were announced last night by John H. McDonald, President of the National Federation of Canadian University Students. These tours are to cost \$490.00 and \$410.00 per student respectively. The N.F.C.U.S. is sponsoring these trips in co-operation with the University Travel Club of Toronto. This is the first step in the inauguration of the Federation's Travel Service, announced a week ago.

England, France, Germany, Holland and Italy are to be visited by the students on these tours. The first is to leave Quebec on the 24th of June, returning on August 10th. The second party will leave Canada on the 8th of July and will join forces with the preceding one at Interlaken, Switzerland. From there they will travel together for the remainder of the trip.

### All Inclusive.

The prices, \$490.00 and \$410.00, are all-inclusive, the President pointed out. The two parties will cross the ocean on the Empress of Britain in the third class passenger accommodation. The students will be provided with three meals a day according to the customs of the different countries visited. All tips, save those on the Atlantic steamers, will be included in the original outlay.

### Guides Provided.

Motor drives and excursions are listed in the itinerary. The plans call for competent guides and conductors to accompany the parties on all occasions. A trip through the Alps by motor to the city of Nice, on the Mediterranean, is part of the route of the first tour. When the two parties combine, they will motor through the Furka and Grimsel Passes in the Swiss Alps and then proceed through Germany to Holland and England.

While in London the students are to visit the Tower, Westminster Abbey and Whitehall. Day excursions will be made to Oxford and Stratford-on-Avon.

The Travel Agent of the N.F.C.U.S., Mr. J. R. Johnston, will conduct the longer of the two voyages, it was stated. Mr. Johnston, a graduate of the University of Toronto, (Continued on Page Four.)

## PERSECUTIONS PROTESTED AT MEETING TODAY

French-Canadian, Jew, and Protestant Speak

R. B. Y. SCOTT IN CHAIR

Meeting Is Feature of Federation Week Program

Andre Laurendeau, Phil Vineberg, and Cuthbert Gifford will be the speakers at a student meeting which will be held this afternoon in Strathcona Hall at 5 o'clock under the sponsorship of the Federation Week committee set up by the local S.C.M. The chairman of the meeting will be the Rev. R. B. Y. Scott, of the United Theological College.

The purpose of the meeting as stated by the executive of the committee is to impress on students the persecution of religious groups in many lands and the need to do something to aid these groups, in particular the student members. Another purpose is to make "an effort that the tragic occurrences in Europe may not be repeated here."

Andre Laurendeau, the French-Canadian Catholic who is scheduled to speak this afternoon, is a graduate of the University of Montreal. After finishing there, he spent two years studying in Paris. He returned to this country in order to become the editor of L'Action Nationale, the French nationalist organ. He resigned that post to become general secretary of La Ligue d'Action Nationale.

Two Student Speakers. Phil Vineberg, the Jewish speaker slated to speak this afternoon, is a third year law student at McGill. In addition he is a lecturer in Economic History at Sir George Williams College. While an undergraduate, he was Managing Editor of the Daily. He received on graduation (Continued on Page Four.)

## ANNUAL PLUMBERS' BALL ON FEB. 24

Big Engineering Dance Features Rollie Badger's Orchestra

Friday night, February 24, immediately before the long weekend, the main ballroom of the Mount Royal Hotel will be the scene of the annual Plumbers' Ball. For their dance the Engineers have obtained Rollie Badger and his orchestra from Sherbrooke, one of the more popular bands which play for McGill dances.

Badger first played here for the Newman Club informal the night after he first came to the attention of students at the Formal dance at MacDonald College. The Newman Club thought so much of his band that they re-engaged him for their "At Home" this week-end. And the Plumbers have also obtained his services for their dance.

For the first time in years, representatives from the Engineering Societies at Queen's and Toronto have been invited. This custom was originated years ago and this year, it is being revived. These representatives are A. A. McArthur, from the University of Toronto, and R. P. McAlpine, from Queen's.

The tickets for the Plumbers' Ball are on sale for \$5.00 at the following places, Fred Barton in the Engineering building, Bill Gentlemen in the Arts building, at the Union Tuck Shop, and may be obtained from any of the Engineering Undergraduate Society executive, Dr. and Mrs. Douglas, Dean and Mrs. Brown and Professor and Mrs. McKergow have kindly consented to act as patrons for the Ball.

## TAUBER HERE TONIGHT

Special tickets have been made available to McGill students for the concert of Richard Tauber at His Majesty's Theatre tonight. Priced at \$1 these tickets are for seats which sell regularly at \$2 and \$2.50. (Continued on Page Four.)

## THE LADY DERBY



KITTY HAVERFIELD, who plays the role of Lady Derby in the Players' Club production of "Richard of Bordeaux," which gives its first performance Thursday evening.

## NEWMANITES OFFER ANNUAL "AT HOME"

With mid-terms behind and a long session before the final examinations, McGill bachelors, spinsters and others will have a chance to swing it when the Newman Club "At Home" will furnish a night and early morning of relaxation this Friday.

Representatives from the Newman Clubs of Toronto and Queens Universities have been invited to attend, as well as many prominent Montrealeers, who have already promised their support. This dance will give past McGillites a chance to meet the present students. Held in the Main Ballroom of the Mount Royal Hotel, this is recognized as a classic among the year's functions. Dancing will begin at 10 o'clock to the strains of Rollie Badger's Orchestra. This is the tenth annual "At Home" of the Newman Club.

## SHOW CZECH FILM FOR STUDENT AID

Proceeds to Go for European Student Relief

A group of about 150 attended the showing yesterday of the Czech film "Janosik" in the Biological Building. The proceeds of the performance will go to aid European student relief.

The chairman of the S.C.M. committee for student relief, Ainsworth Scott, which sponsored the movie, stated that at present the total receipts are not known, but that in his opinion after the film has been paid for there would be a considerable sum remaining to be applied for this purpose.

## LITERARY DISCUSSION

'Satire' to Be Subject at Meeting Tonight

"Satire or How to be Unpleasant in a Nice Way" will be the subject of a panel discussion at this evening's meeting of the Literary Society in the R. V. C. common room. John Dandoe of the English department will lead the discussion and both Betty Whitehead, President of the Society, and Bruce Ruddick will contribute to the program. The meeting is open to all students and refreshments will be served. All sophisticates interested in an evening's entertainment should put in an appearance at 8.15.

## Chess Club to Meet

Seeking new members, the Chess Club has acquired several more sets of chessmen from the Union House Committee, and invites all students able to play chess to attend its open meeting to be held at 5.15 on Wednesday in the Union.

Previously a student has been free to use the chessmen in the Union but in the future members of the Chess Club will be the only persons who can do so. Therefore all those who wish to play either formally or informally are urged to attend the meeting on Wednesday and become members of the club. For serious players the Chess Club plans a ladder tournament, a return match with the faculty and the formation of at least one team each in classes "B" and "C" for matches to be arranged with other city clubs.

## CHANCELLOR TO ACT AS PATRON AT PRODUCTION

Beatty and Douglas Sponsor 'Richard of Bordeaux'

PLAY OPENS THURSDAY

Red Wing Society Usher at Players' Club Presentation

"I shall be very glad to act as a patron of this presentation," wrote Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor of McGill University, about the forthcoming Players' Club production of "Richard of Bordeaux" which will be presented this Thursday evening for the first of three performances in Moyse Hall. Principal Douglas has also consented to act as a patron.

It was announced last night that the newly-formed Red Wing Society, the R. V. C. equivalent of the Scarlet Key Society, has agreed to act as ushers at the three performances of "Richard." This information was conveyed to the Players' Club in a letter sent by Fay Thomson, secretary of the Society.

In addition to those mentioned above who are acting as patrons, the executive of the Players' Club announced last night that Dean and Mrs. Hendel, Dean and Mrs. Brown, Dean and Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Grant, and Dean and Mrs. Walsh, Professor and Mrs. MacLennan, Professor and Mrs. Scott, Professor Traquair, and Colonel Bovey have all agreed to act as patrons.

Ticket sales, it was announced, are running smoothly and should, if they continue at the present rate, insure a full house at each performance. All seats for the three performances are reserved.

Music will be supplied between the acts by Henry de Pierro playing on a Hammond organ to be placed in Moyse Hall especially for these performances.

## HYPNOTISM WILL BE DEMONSTRATED

Dr. Viner to Lecture at Psychological Society Meeting

Resuming its activities for the new term, the Psychological Society has arranged a demonstration of hypnotism to be given by Dr. Norman Viner at Strathcona Hall on Thursday evening at 8 p.m. This will be a serious attempt at illustrating the known facts about a phenomenon that for many years has had about it an air of mystery. The meeting will be open to anyone who is really interested in the question.

The beginnings of the study of hypnosis can be traced to the period after 1770 when Franz Anton Mesmer put forward the theory and practice of what he called "animal magnetism." Because of his medical training Mesmer's interests were largely clinical. In 1778 he opened a clinic in Paris where he treated all kinds of diseases with the aid of his "baquet." Animal Magnetism had a tremendous vogue in France and attracted the interest of many well-known men, including Alfred Binet. The use of hypnosis has gradually tended to be scientific. Like other sciences it descended from magic and superstition, but it has been slower than others in cutting loose from its mystical origins.

During the course of his neurological and psychiatric practice in Montreal Dr. Viner has had occasion to make use of hypnosis for therapeutic purposes. He is expected to draw upon his fund of experience in this field in giving a talk to accompany his demonstration.

## NOMINATIONS DUE FOR CAMPUS POSTS

'GIVE US ARMS' PLEADS SPAIN

Meeting Petitions Premier King to Lift Embargo

Hears Veterans; Commends Free Speech Policy for Union

"The war in Spain is not over. The Spanish Government has decided that it is better to die on their feet than to live begging on their knees." With these words, Major Edward Cecil Smith, head of the Mackenzie-Papineau Battalion, concluded his address before a meeting of McGill students yesterday. This Battalion recently returned from Spain where it lent its services to the Loyalist cause.

The speaker briefly summed up the objectives and ideals of the Government elected in 1936, and said that the knowledge that Spain's fight for democracy was Canada's fight made 1200 Canadians go across to lend their support. He denounced the embargo laid on Loyalist Spain by democratic powers. The military importance of the fall of Barcelona was two-fold. Firstly it meant the loss of important factories of arms and food. Secondly, it made for a loss of personnel.

When asked for the present objectives of the Mac-Papineau Battalion, Major Smith stated that foremost they would try to find the 500 men who returned jobs. "The way to help is to pass resolutions like those passed by the Social Problems Club today."

Pass Resolutions. Major Smith was referring to the two following resolutions passed and adopted at the meeting yesterday:

WHEREAS pressure of undemocratic forces in our province has prevented Major Ed. Cecil-Smith from speaking in any municipal building, and,

WHEREAS this is a further attack on our democratic rights, THEREFORE Be it resolved that this meeting reaffirms its demand for the reestablishment of free speech in this province and commends the policy of the McGill Union in maintaining the Union as a centre of free speech.

Lift Embargo. WHEREAS rumours of the surrender of the Spanish government are entirely unfounded, and,

WHEREAS the embargo on trade with Spain cuts off supplies from the legitimate government, while material flows freely from Fascist countries to the insurgents,

THEREFORE Be it resolved that this meeting favours the lifting of the embargo on the legitimate government of Spain.

The last resolution is to be sent to the federal government. (Continued on Page Four.)

## SUBSCRIPTIONS NOW ON SALE FOR 'FORGE'

Subscriptions for The Forge, university literary magazine, are now being sold by representatives in all faculties and schools.

The Forge is expected to appear early in March. It will contain a wide variety of short stories, sketches, verse, and articles of general and college interest. Illustrations have also been improved over those of last year's issue.

The price per copy having been reduced to a minimum, subscriptions are being sold for 25 cents.

## CLOSE FEBRUARY 23

All Elections to Be Held March 15

MANY OFFICES OPEN

Society Presidency, Union, and Debating Positions to Be Filled

February 23 has been set as the deadline for nominations to major campus positions, including president of the Students' Society, president, vice-president, and secretary of the Union, representative to the Athletics Board, and president and vice-president of the Debating Union Society. Elections will take place on Wednesday, March 15, one week later than last year.

50 members of the Students' Society must sign the nomination list for the presidency, while 25 signatures are sufficient to nominate candidates to the Union positions and to the Athletics Board. Only 10 undergraduates need sign the Debating Union nomination sheets.

The president of the Students' Society is automatically president of the Students' Executive Council; he represents the students on all official occasions, such as when a distinguished visitor comes to McGill or when a principal is inaugurated. He sits on the Athletic Board, and has a room in the Union during the college session.

Other campus officers who have accommodation in the Union are the president and secretary of the Union. The first of these officers is chairman of the Union House Committee and regulates the use of the building.

All nominations must be in writing, and must be given to Mr. G. H. Fletcher, secretary of the Students' Society, before 2 p.m. on the above date. Women students may sign nominations only for the president of the Society.

## I.R.C. TO PRESENT JEAN MARTINEAU

Lawyer Will Discuss Compatriots' Views on Foreign Affairs

Jean Martineau, K.C., will be the speaker at a meeting of the International Relations Club to be held tomorrow evening at 8.30 in the Music Room of the Union. He will deal with the attitude of the French-Canadians to the foreign policy of Canada and will interpret their views on the recent European political crises as well as on being involved in British wars.

A partner in the law firm of Chauvin, Walker, Stewart, and Martineau, Mr. Martineau is provincial organizer of L'Action Libérale Nationale. A discussion will follow the speech in which several University of Montreal students will participate.

A group of recent books on international relations, provided by the Carnegie Foundation, will be at the disposal of those wishing to borrow them. Recent issues of the fortnightly Summary of International Events will be distributed.

Warwick Chipman, K.C., National President of the League of Nations Society in Canada will speak at a meeting later this month.

## World News in Brief

### Nazi-U.S.A. Barter Planned

Washington, February 13.—According to reports reaching here, Germany has been offering farm-machinery, poultry-raising and barbed wire in exchange for wheat and lard in extensive barter deals with farmers' and packers' co-operative organizations of the Midwest States. Such barter is legal and not objected to by the State Secretary. Berlin has confirmed the Washington reports.

### Public Barred from St. Peter's

Vatican City, February 13.—The ancient grottoes under St. Peter's are ready to receive the body of Pope Pius XI in a triple coffin. The burial service will be broadcast to the world, but the public will be excluded.

### Spain Veterans Rally Banned

Montreal, February 13.—Because the city did not permit the meeting of the Mackenzie-Papineau Battalion, in the Auditorium Hall, Ontario street, some 200 persons were refused admittance and were advised to return quietly to their homes. Fortunately the order was obeyed, and no trouble was reported.

## Around the Campus

Good morning, friends, once again we plan your daily life... For hungry R.V.C.-ites, Class of '41, luncheon will be served in the Berkeley Hotel at 1 o'clock, no, not today, but tomorrow—So, save your appetite, girls... Would-be fluent speakers of the German language should turn up at the meeting of that club in the Union Grill at 8.30 tonight... The cream of the Literature Society will meet tonight at 8.15 in the R.V.C. Common room... Jean Martineau will be the guest speaker at a meeting of the I.R.C. in the Music Room of the Union tomorrow evening... Genii of the Chess Club gather in the Union tomorrow at 8.15... The Psychological Society meet Thursday at 8 p.m. in Strathcona Hall... Take HER to the Park Slide tonight and save a Valentine.



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**Federation Week**

THIS week, the World Student Christian Federation, an organization which embodies the Student Christian Movements in 44 countries, is celebrating Federation Week, a week in which students devote some time to a study of the activities, problems, and achievements of students in other countries than their own.

This year, Federation Week has a particular significance for the students who live in the democratic countries, as they think of the plight of students in several of the countries of Europe and in the Far East.

In Germany and Italy, for instance, all religious and democratic youth organizations have been crushed by government orders. In spite of this, however, some student groups are carrying on "underground" with, it is reported, an increased membership. And all the time, students are being driven from their native lands as a result of persecution.

In Spain, students on both sides of the trenches have been active in performing the thousand and one duties necessary in time of war. Both are now looking forward to peace; let us hope that, when peace does come, they will play a leading role in rehabilitation, and teach the Spanish people to let bygones be bygones.

In China, some of the universities in the eastern part of the country have been bombed out of existence; their students and professors have been forced to trek hundreds of miles inland to set up temporary quarters. Students have been teaching the population proper sanitary methods and have generally helped to sustain the national morale. It is remarkable how the Chinese people have been able to hate Japanese imperialism, yet feel little animosity for the Japanese people; such banners as this were seen by the International Student Delegation last spring: "Down With Japanese Imperialism; Love The Japanese People". By various means, undergraduates of China and Japan have been in communication with each other throughout the war, and open letters to each other have been circulated through many of the universities in each of the two countries.

And so, during Federation Week, the S.C.M. at McGill, along with hundreds of units all over the world, is remembering the plight of students less fortunate than Canadians, is arousing students' interest in their conditions, and is raising funds to help refugee students in Europe.

**Practical Courses**

JOHN ERSKINE in a recent article in *The New York Times Magazine* describes two types of education: the Roman way, consisting of acquiring culture from books; and the Greek method, of learning by doing. The Greek way is the one we try to emulate in the laboratories of our science departments, but it is a method, as Professor Erskine points out which can be equally well applied to what we call the Arts courses of our curriculum.

Under the present system many a student goes through four years of the Arts curriculum without learning the most important thing that he should get from a college education, the ability to think. Often, we admit, this may be the fault of the student, but we do not believe it will be denied that the present system of education is not as encouraging of originality as it should be. This, we hold, could be improved by the

**MUSIC**

**MONTREAL ORCHESTRA.**

Sunday afternoon's concert by the Montreal Symphony was a real triumph; it was a triumph for both the guest-artist, Miss Harriet Cohen, distinguished English pianist, and for the orchestra under Mr. Clarke. It was perhaps the best-balanced, and, on the whole, best-executed program to be heard this season.

Miss Cohen distinguished herself both in the choice of music and in its execution. She played first Bach's concerto in D minor for pianoforte and strings. Consisting of a slow movement enclosed between two quick ones, the concerto demands clear technique, sensitive tonal values, fine rhythm, in addition to intelligent analysis and poise. All Bach's work is more than merely marvellous form, it always expresses ideas-messages in a mine of poetic beauty. Sunday's audience realized it was hearing an inspired interpretation, for Miss Cohen, showing rare appreciation for tone, reached brilliant heights, especially in the softer passages. Possessed of a neat style, great grace and finesse, her mastery was complete and easy. At no time did she produce confusion, her playing being ever clear and well-balanced. The strings were never too prominent, always taking a subordinate part in the rendering of this glorious masterpiece.

Manuel de Falla's suite of three nocturnes—"Nights in the Gardens of Spain"—played for the first time in Montreal, was as brilliantly executed as the concerto. De Falla's music is a happy combination of Impressionism and Nationalism. Based on rhythms, scraps of melody, and cadences peculiar to the folk-songs of southern Spain, this music requires a certain mood. You must imagine a trio of mandolins and guitars playing these folk-songs in one of the old gardens flooded with moonlight. The end for which the music was written is that of "evoking the memory of certain places, sensations, and sentiments". In the orchestration we hear many effects peculiar to the popular Andalusian mandolins and guitars. The first number, AT GENERALIFE, introduces us to those romantic gardens on a hillside overlooking the Alhambra. We are set down in the midst of this picturesque setting, and memories of the ancient courts of the Moors float before us in the melodies and the rhythms. We are carried away by suggestion—but here the music comes to a pause and we are transported to another part of the garden for the second part of the suite—DANCE IN THE DISTANCE—Mandolins sound scraps of oriental tunes, one dance follows another, the rhythmic figures changing in quick succession and whirling to an exciting close. Suddenly—this time without a break in the music—we are in THE GARDENS OF THE SIERRA AT CORDOVA. Gipsy musicians are playing, singing and dancing. There are wild rhythms, rude songs; Carmen is recalled. The magic of the composer has brought us directly into touch with the beauty of his people. Miss Cohen played rather as a member of the orchestra than as a soloist—the piano passages being part of the musical scheme.

The rich scoring for strings in Vaughan Williams' "Fantasia on a Theme by Tallis" was made full use of by the double stringed orchestra. The tonal effects obtained were remarkable, being similar to the great notes of a cathedral organ raising up till they are finally lost in the depths of the vaulted ceiling. There is about Williams' music a strength and solidity, perhaps at times an excessive thickness, but it has a notable sincerity and depth.

Arnold Bax's rich tone poem, Tintagel, opened the program. Featuring wood-winds and brass, the orchestration is designed to attain the proper medieval effects. The music portrays the Cornish castle of Tintagel which stands on a rocky cliff; we hear the wild waves dashing, resounding, and finally retreating. Tradition creeps in the ancient legends connected with the ruins are retold.

The concert concluded with a thrilling performance of Wagner's "Prelude and Liebestod" from the opera Tristan and Isolde. The two excerpts are frequently played as a concert number. The Prelude throws into simple and strong relief some three or four of the themes connected with the love of Tristan and Isolde; it mounts to one huge sonorous climax, and then it dies away in exhaustion, and is at once followed by the Liebestod, which is mostly built up out of the material of their love duet, increasing in intensity and passion, with one great phase dominating towards the end. It is a piece full of pathos and power, sadness and ecstasy, all woven together in a poignant and expressive musical fabric. It brought out the best in the orchestra; the sweep of the ending being magnificent—the fading away, the calm after the storm, the sense of peace and death.

—H. W. P.

**AN EVENING WITH MISS COHEN.**

It was characteristic of Harriet Cohen's gracious and tireless self that after a strenuous afternoon on Sunday, when she played with the Montreal Orchestra, she should have entertained a large group of students and music-lovers in Conservatorium Hall, up to the last possible moment before her train left. Miss Cohen let us hear a remarkable program, largely of English keyboard music, and including a little-known Haydn sonata. It was the "English" one, the sonata whose adagio, greatly altered, was published separately in Vienna and Leipzig, and first played on this continent in 1933 by Miss Cohen. It appears that the complete sonata was never reprinted in its original form until its publication in the recent Augener edition. We were privileged to hear the first full performance of the work given on this side of the Atlantic since its restoration to the original form.

That was not the only extraordinary item.

increased adoption of practical classes, even in the languages and Classics, and the reforming of the laboratory classes that now exist in the science subjects so that they will fulfill their original purpose in the cases where they have degenerated into stereotyped exercises with little educational value.

**MEUM SIT PROPOSITUM**

**SONNET NUMBER ONE.**

Through quiet woods, on deep-laid sparkling snow,  
Pursuing one another's eager stride,  
We, slowly climbing, upward, upward go—  
And each to each, though speechless, feel allied.

The rhythmic whispering of wooden skis,  
The gentle crunching of the plunging poles,  
The snapping branches of the frosty trees,  
Are all the converse of our youthful souls.

The summit reached, we, glowing hot and cold,  
Stand tense and quivering for the downward drop;  
Then slipping, swifter, faster, speed untold—  
On, breathless, sweeping—till we gently stop.

On brilliant snow, on flying skis we soared like birds;  
And kindred spirits keener language found than words.

—QUENTIN BROWN.

The English group yielded early gems by Purcell, Orlando Gibbons and Arne, and modern works, comprising Constant Lambert's "Elegie" and John Ireland's "The Palm and the May", both of which were dedicated to Miss Cohen, and Arnold Bax's passacaglia, "Paen". Among the best things was the third group, "Cirondas", a witty and pungent evocation of South American scenes by Heitor Villa-Lobos, the Brazilian composer. Miss Cohen, with her wonderful flair for rhythm, did them exceedingly well indeed. The English music she played superlatively, with that taut, masculine style, and, as always, with tremendous care and devotion, as though she could not let a bar go by without some special emphasis of intent. Generous to a fault, she had time for an encore, two of her own arrangements of Bach choral preludes.

—R. A. M.

**THE BACK-SEAT BAFFLER.**

What we want to know is, "What Can You Do in the Back Seat when They're Mugging Up Front?" It's a question we got from a Ladies' Home Journal ad complete with a picture of a gleaming-eyed male and a dilemma-tossed female with an "Oh-God-what-am-I-going-to-do-now?" expression.

The Ladies' Home Journal suggests it can answer the question but we don't trust them. They're likely to suggest something like, "At such delicate moments light a cigarette (you can't kiss a cigarette)," and that's no way to answer a question that has implications for the Colonel's Lady and Judy O'Grady and the Northampton missy and the guy down the hall.

But ruling out the Ladies' Home Journal, the question bothers us. For one thing, it's a question everybody might ask themselves, and nobody does. Besides that, though, it's one of those sad commentaries on the way things are, because—well, what can you do?

—The Dartmouth.

**ICE AND SNOW ADOLF CARVED FOR ELEPHANT ART GALLERY.**

Cambridge—The frenzy for cliques and secret societies reached a climax last night when Melvin H. Freedman '41 and Richard S. Hartwell '41, both of Elliot House, formed a club for the beautification of Memorial Drive. Their first opus was an ice-statue of Adolf Hitler.

Charging that Dartmouth fraternities have a monopoly of college sculpture, the group plans to turn the Drive into another Appian Way. Radcliffe girls are invited to sit as consultants and models. "Snow sculpture," said Freedman, "is a splendid way for members of the Houses to show that they have a sense of social significance."

The sponsors will stage a pro- and anti-Nazi snowball battle at Adolf's feet tonight.

—Harvard Crimson.

**BURP.**

Love is like an onion—  
You taste it with delight  
And when it's gone you wonder  
Whatever made you bite.

—Silver and Gold.

Girl (in summer school gym class) — I'll stand on my head or bust,  
Coach Phil—Just stand on your head.

—Gateway.

Now we know why that place is called the Tuck Shop. It "tuck" us for everything we had.

—Gateway.

Sophomore—Did you ever take chloroform?  
Freshman—No, who teaches it?

—Gateway.

A bat is a long round piece of wood. So is a flagpole, and some people think it's fun to go and sit on a flagpole, so it's fun to go on a bat.

—Gateway.

**NOTIONS**

This matter of convention is A lot of hokey, for the most part. It's just doing and thinking What you think, everyone else Does and thinks, and expects you To do and think. Which is all wrong. Are we mice? Now, when your date Has some sort of a new hair-do Why not just say, Your hair looks Terrible, but that doesn't matter; Instead of going into a rhapsody With, Darling, your hair is stunning, It's like spun silk. It is a shimmering Web in which my heart is trapped...? Nuts. The only convention worth Maintaining, is that man proposes, Otherwise there would be no knowing What he'd be dragged into.

—L. S. VON YEN.

**THE STATE IN SOCIETY**

**8.—Nationalism**

Following is the conclusion of the address delivered by Mr. Henry Clay in Moyse Hall Wednesday night.

have revived, and new forms of protection been invented. Science has simplified industrial processes, devised substitutes for imported natural products, shown how to control conditions, and in a hundred ways assisted the politician who wished to make his country more self-sufficient. We have already noticed the influence of the dislocation caused by the War culminating in the world depression of 1930-33. It is possible to insist on the advantages of an international division of labor, while trade is expanding and unemployment no more serious than it was before the war. When dislocation attains the degree of the post-war period any Government will find it difficult to resist the demand to protect national employment. This dislocation reached its climax in 1931 when the United Kingdom forsook simultaneously the international gold standard and the policy of Free Trade. Until then London and the British market had maintained the essentials of a world economic system—a common currency and a market in which debts could always be settled by the sale of goods, the strain proved too great for the domestic economy of the country; but the loss was the world's. Since 1930 exchange difficulties have been added to the other obstacles to international trade and finance; currency depreciation has been added to the armoury open to Governments in difficulties; clearings and barter arrangements have taken the place of freely negotiated contracts and inaugurated a new era of Mercantilism.

**Parallel to Earlier Age.**  
An important influence is the support which a nationalistic policy could always command from the sectional interests which expected to profit by it. It has been well said that the benefits of protection measures are immediate, obvious and concentrated, the ill effects deferred, obscure and diffused; while the benefits of removing a protectionist measure are deferred, obscure and diffused, and the ill effects immediate, obvious and concentrated. There is always a ready organized support, therefore, for any measure of protection, of opposition to any removal; and it is something of the nature of a political miracle to secure sufficient support for a policy of Free Trade. This influence was enhanced by the economic difficulties which all countries suffered after 1920, or, if not then, after 1929; and in the prevailing temper of the world it could parade its demand as a nation and therefore a patriotic claim. The desire for the jobs which Jews were forced to vacate could not have been without influence in Germany in 1933; even an Imperial Government may find it convenient to acquire the savings of half a million thrifty people, though it avows a political reason for their expropriation.

It is interesting and significant to note how faithfully this modern nation state reproduces the expedients of an earlier age, when the more or less popular autocracies of the 16th and 17th centuries were using economic policy to knit together their realms. Protection in all its forms was a characteristic of this Mercantilist Age as it is of a Neo-Mercantilism. So also was the paternal interest which Government took in trade, trying to push it by concessions, by giving support to monopolistic associations of traders, by negotiating treaties and the like. There was the same, rather inconsistent, concern about exports and nervousness about admitting imports and suffering an adverse balance of trade; the only thing a country can be sure of, one would have thought, is that the rest of the world will not continue to supply it with goods if it exports nothing in exchange. Adam Smith, in his effort to demonstrate that the Government's care was unnecessary traversed most of our modern expedients—bilateralism, e.g. "The Portuguese, it is said, indeed, are better customers for our manufactures than the French, and should therefore be encouraged in preference to them. As they give us their custom, it is pretended, we should give them ours. The sneaking arts of underling tradesmen are thus erected into political maxims for the conduct of a great empire..."

There is the same support of monopoly in the interest of "order", the same claims, sympathetically regarded by Government, of the existing firms in a trade to "regulate" the trade in the public interest, on which Adam Smith made another of his caustic comments.

There was the same willingness to pour out the public treasure in subsidies of industries which had persuaded the Government they were of national importance—though even a Seventeenth-century autocrat would have been astonished at the scale on which, e.g. Brit-

ish agriculture had been supported. In the phraseology of that earlier age Power was preferred to Plenty. Today, we should put it that Employment is a more important aim than Income; and certainly the easiest way to expand employment is to employ more people to produce the same amount of goods.

**Definition of Non-intervention.**  
There are signs of a similar reversal to Sixteenth and Seventeenth Century ideas in the Political sphere. That was the age which Machiavelli observed, and his generalization that the self-sufficient State is under no moral obligation to any other State, or, indeed, to any other interest save its own, seems to be implied in both the declarations and the actions of the totalitarian States. The Jews are described, without the opportunity of defending themselves, as national enemies, and then their property can be taken over, as one German puts it, by the "custodian of enemy property". Preparations for the invasion of a friendly country proceed while protestations are made of disinterestedness. Opposition internally is ruthlessly suppressed while press, radio and subsidies are used to undermine the position of opponents in other countries. Troops and munitions are poured into a friendly country by parties to a non-intervention agreement. One is reminded of Talleyrand's definition a propos of an earlier civil war in Spain—"Non-intervention—a political and metaphysical term which means almost the same thing as intervention." The Nation-State is made the center of a new religion and relieved of the moral limitations of the individual. Some of Herr Hitler's denunciations of the critics in other countries of National Socialism imply a return to the principle, *cujus regio ejus religio*—a principle which notoriously did not achieve its object.

A comparison with this earlier age should make people of English nationality or traditions less unsympathetic or at any rate more understanding towards these apparently novel doctrines. The renaissance autocracy imposed order on a feudal world and secured for the rather totalitarian Tudors the same national devotion as the leaders of the German, Italian and Russian peoples have received from theirs. France expelled an unassimilable element in the Huguenots—to the great benefit of the countries receiving them—in the same way as Germany is expelling the Jews. Even in the 19th Century some of the leaders of English thought, Carlyle most clearly, preached a social doctrine not distinguishable in essentials from that of National Socialism. But there is a difference. Fichte, who anticipated so much of

between a cult of intolerance in an age when tolerance has never been known (at least since the Roman Empire broke up) and the same cult in the Twentieth Century when the necessity and possibility of tolerance seem to have been established by the Wars of Religion, the English Revolution, and the practice of the Nineteenth Century. It is disquieting to see the nation-state seeking to suppress any divergence of cultural interests from the national pattern by demanding a national science (or a Proletarian Science), national history, national music and art. Still more disquieting are the restrictions on freedom of worship and freedom of thought generally.

The National State is disturbing a compromise which took centuries to work out in attempting to subject church doctrine to political direction, and challenging the most vital force of the modern world in suppressing free scientific speculation.

**Complete Isolation Impossible.**  
To sum up, then, the reactions of Leviathan, this Nation-State which had conquered the world just before War and post-war economic dislocations threw unprecedented burdens upon it, the reaction to its revealed deficiencies is not to modify its own scope, but simply to endeavour to force society into conformity with it—in a series of unitary homogeneous self-centered political communities, and, in order to do so, to do all it can to separate the peoples of the world. While science every year is drawing the world closer together, politics is forcing the different parts of the world asunder. Trade relations are no longer a matter of individual negotiations but a matter of diplomatic agreement. Every foreign loan tends to be a political concession. Migration is restricted and regulated, and government may be involved through tariff or quota in fixing every price. The same tendency is seen in the decay of toleration and freedom of speculation. Its significance lies not, however, in the resulting conditions in particular states, but in the evidence it offers of a general trend of all States at the present time; a trend arising from the fact—and to the extent—that they are Nation-States. It is the typical development of the Twentieth, just as Liberalism was of the Nineteenth Century. It is a trend, therefore, of which we have to take account in our domestic politics. Nothing could be further from the truth than the idea that the movement of which National Socialism was the German expression was confined to these countries and Italy, and had only an exotic and academic interest for us. The Western democracies, too, are Nation-States.

Can this effort succeed? It has difficulties still to face. The Nation-State even in its totalitarian form, can never isolate itself completely. Fichte, who anticipated so much of

contemporary German ideas, wished to make the State completely independent of the external world in order to remove every possible cause of war. He was logical but unrealistic. The Russian regime, in spite of an immense territory and an absolute control of an immense population, shows as much interest in export and (so far at least) as great a dependence on imports as the other countries of the world. Germany exhibits similar limitations in spite of her cult of substitutes. There will always be surpluses to dispose of and essential commodities to import, when programmes of self-sufficiency have gone their furthest. Short of that the economies of international exchange are so great that no modern Government can deny them to its people without provoking discomfort. And if there is trade, there must be contact with other peoples, and some exchange of ideas. A protective policy directed against ideas is even harder to enforce, since any idea may occur in any country, granted the material environment

(Continued on Page Four.)

**NOTICE**

Nominations for the following office are called for

**President of the Students' Society**

These nominations must be in writing and in the hands of the Secretary of the Students' Society, McGill Union, by 2.00 P.M. Thursday, Feb. 23rd, 1939. Nominations must be signed by 50 members of the Students' Society. There should be two or more nominations. Women students to sign nominations for President of Students' Society only.

Nominations for the following offices are called for:—

President of the McGill Union.  
Vice-President of the McGill Union.  
Secretary of the McGill Union.

Representative to the Athletics Board.

The Vice-President will not have living accommodation in the McGill Union.

These nominations must be in writing and in the hands of the Secretary of the Students' Society by 2.00 P.M. Thursday, Feb. 23rd, 1939. Nominations must be signed by at least 25 members of the Students' Society.

No nominations will be accepted after the hour above specified.

All Elections will be held on Wednesday, March 15th, 1939.

Nominations for the following offices are called for:—

President of the McGill Debating Union Society.

Vice-President of the McGill Debating Union Society.

These nominations must be in writing and in the hands of the Secretary of the Students' Society by 2.00 P.M. Thursday, Feb. 23rd, 1939. Nominations must be signed by at least 10 members of the Students' Society.

**Stairs, Claxton, Senecal & Lynch-Staunton**

Gilbert S. Stairs, K.C.  
Brooke Claxton  
Jacques Senecal  
V. M. Lynch-Staunton  
Hugh H. Turnbull  
John P. Stairs  
A. G. B. Claxton, K.C.

**Barristers and Solicitors**  
**231 ST. JAMES STREET WEST**  
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**MacDougall Macfarlane, Scott & Hugessen**

Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors  
Aldred Building, 507 Place d'Armes

Gordon W. MacDougall, K.C.  
Lawrence Macfarlane, K.C.  
W. B. Scott, K.C.  
Hon. A. K. Hugessen, K.C.  
Wm. F. MacKie  
John P. Chisholm  
G. Miller Hyde  
H. Larratt Smith  
Edmond H. Eberis  
H. Weir Davis  
James P. Anglin

**MONTGOMERY, McMICHAEL, COMMON & HOWARD**

Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors  
The Royal Bank Bldg., 340 St. James St. W.  
Geo. H. Montgomery, K.C.  
Robt. C. McMichael, K.C.  
Frank B. Common, K.C.  
Orville S. Tyndale, K.C.  
Thomas R. Ker, K.C.  
Wilbert H. Howard, K.C.  
Lionel A. Forsyth, K.C.  
Eldridge Cate  
C. Russell McKenzie, K.C.  
Paul Gauthier  
J. Leigh Bishop  
Claude S. Richardson  
J. Angus Ogilvy  
F. Campbell Cope  
John G. Porteous  
Ethan Harnard  
G. Featherston Osler  
John de M. Marler  
George S. Challes  
Geo. H. Montgomery, Jr.  
Charles M. Drury  
Andre Forget  
Counsel: Warwick F. Chipman, K.C.



# McGill Students Take Over Park Slide Tonight

## TOMORROW SEES END OF TRAIL FOR RED TEAM

Hockeyists Meet Verdun in  
Group Finale

### STARS GRADUATING

McConnell, Perowne, Anton,  
Doheny Play Last Time  
as Redmen

With Timmy Dunn out of the line-up, McGill's Red Raiders will more than have their hands full tomorrow night when they take on the Verdun Leafs in their final Senior Group game tomorrow night at the Forum. However, the outcome of this match matters little to the team, since McGill is out of the Senior group race, but Verdun will be out for a win since the four points they will pick up if they win will put them ahead of Concordia.



Russ McConnell

However, it will be in the intercollegiate League that Timmy's absence will be felt the most. With the "suicide" trip to Queens and Varsity coming up this week-end, it will be tough going for the team as both these squads will be infinitely harder to beat on their home ice.

### Tied in First Encounters.

Earlier in the season, just before the Christmas holidays, the Redmen tied the Leafs, and since their victory against Quebec Aces some two weeks back, the Verdun team has not won a game and they will be out for that four points tomorrow night. Paced by their ace line of Meronek, Smart and Hardy, the Leafs will put everything they have into this important game in order to reach a more favorable spot in the play-offs.

Playing in their last Group games for McGill will be Russ McConnell, Ronnie Perowne, Andy Anton, and Dan Doheny. And naturally these stars will be out for a win in this their last game in the Group.

### FOILED AGAIN

By PETE AND JO

Today is St. Valentine's, so they do say,  
We don't want to boast, but all yesterday

Valentine greetings poured in by the score,  
More than we ever have had before,  
Thick ones, and thin ones, plain ones and lacey,  
Square ones, and round ones, some sober, some crazy;  
Some we received were simply gigantic,  
Others had roses and hearts, so romantic,  
Some were hand-made, had rhymes elementary,  
We hate to admit it, they weren't all complimentary.  
For our fans and our foes, may the latter be few,  
We've sought for an appropriate greeting or two.  
It couldn't be plain, for that wouldn't go,  
It had to be FENCY, so from Pete and from Jo

### VALENTINE GREETINGS!

Fencerettes! Don't forget to phone Mrs. Semb to make appointments for your jacket fittings.

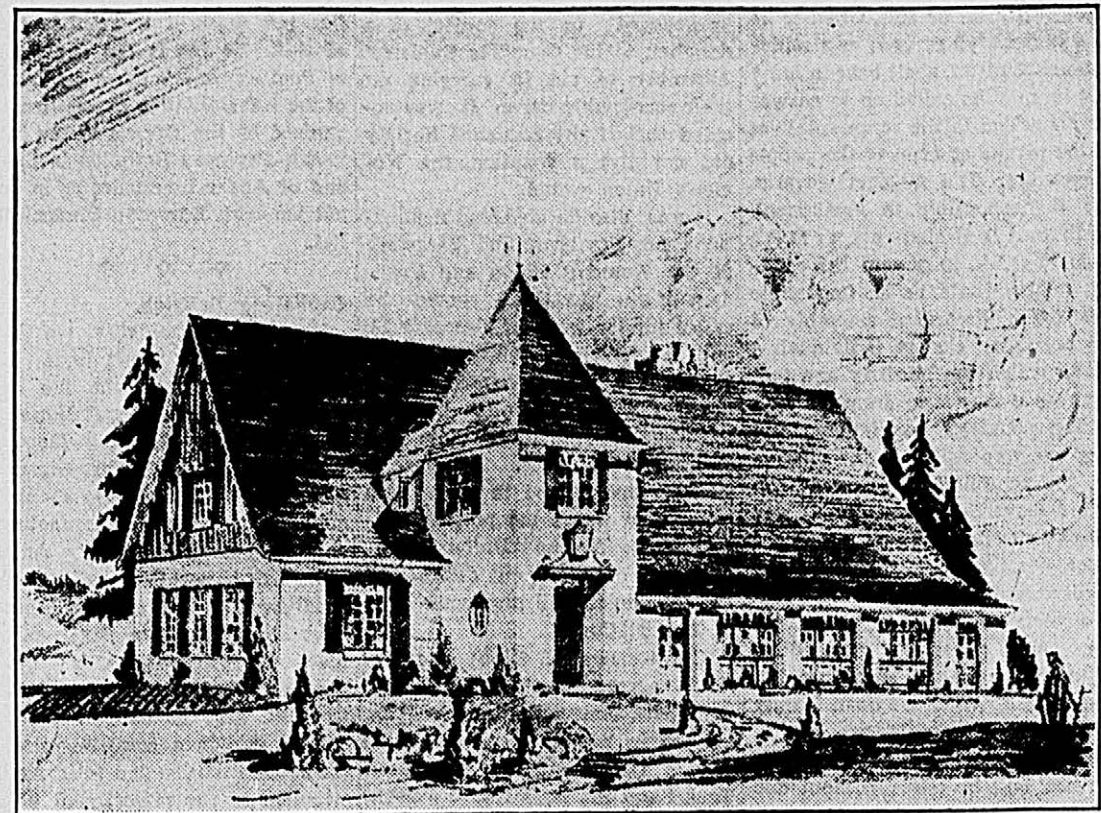
### NEW POLICY AT PIT

More Extensive Menu to Be Offered

Commencing on Wednesday, February 15, The Pit will inaugurate a new policy. A more extensive menu will be offered which should satisfy the most exacting of patrons. The same policy of reasonable prices will be continued, despite reductions on certain items and a wide variety of food. Further announcements will be made in the Daily.

R. V. C. Glee Club.  
There will be a full practice on Wednesday at 2 p.m. Everybody out.

## SCENE OF ANNUAL OUTING



## CALLING ALL SKIERS

By Hickory Blades

With the twenty-ninth annual Winter Carnival pronounced a wonderful success, Dartmouth and McGill skiers relax for a few days from the tension of the last two weeks. However, amply repaid the "green" may feel for the Placid disaster, that revenge could not have been too sweet, because the Dartmouth boys on seeing our brand of "Red" had to start breaking records. It was no clean sweep this year, and Coach Walter Prager's shoes must have felt awful uncomfortable as he saw the McGill boys flicking their times so close around those of his star pupils.

The Moore brothers contributed well to the final team standing. George, known more for his exploits as a jumper, heralded his entrance into the "langlauf" ranks by his yeoman service in the cross-country. Fred Moore, his back damaged by a fall on Mt. Baldy the week-end previous, still took the chance and ran a beautiful downhill race, unfortunately his injury caught up with him in the slalom, and McGill's chances for a team win were smeared.

It seems that "jumping" judges at Hanover are not altogether partial to solely "distance" jumpers. At Dartmouth its "how you look"; then, "how far." Such was demonstrated by Capt. Bobby Jo, who proved himself to be the most graceful flight artist at the Carnival. Though outjumped by Eddie Gignac, of Middlebury, by four and a half metres at one time, the judges scoring placed him only one point behind small Ed.

### We Wonder—We Hope!

During the latter days of the Carnival, several rumours seeped to the surface, which if bearing fruit will lighten Manager Herb von Colditz's load no little. The most fanciful of these states that Ed Wells and Bud Little may not be up for the I.S.U. Meet, two weeks hence. Reason—studies—Coming from many college but Dartmouth, it might seem possible.

Rumour also has it that "little" Eddy Wells might migrate to McGill's Medical School next year! Here's hoping—

Steve Bradley, one of Prager's ace men, is a doubtful starter in the coming Intercollegiate. During Carnival Week he was in the hospital due to injuries received in the race on the Nose Dive Trail for the Eastern U.S. Championship.

### McGill Night.

Tonight the Park Toboggan and Ski Club are holding their Annual McGill Winter Sports Night. With skating on Beaver Lake, tobogganing on the slide, and—best of all—skiing on powder snow, McGill students take over the "jert". At the clubhouse an orchestra will be in attendance for those more interested in "she-ing" than in skiing. What could be more enjoyable than "goofing" around on the mountain top, then when and if tired heading back to the shack on the hill for the appropriate hot chocolate.

A price of fifty cents per person is being asked, so evidently it is not a money-making exploit.

### Are You Racing?

Three very important Meets for this week-end continue the present boom in racing circles. Foremost is the Dominion Ladies Championship at the Seigneurie Club. Watch Peg Johanssen and this Gert Westpala from the West, fight it out. (Continued on Page Four.)

## Evening Features Sliding And Dancing on Mt. Royal

Tickets Priced at 50c.  
Apiece for Whole  
Entertainment

By G. S.

Followers of the cult of St. Valentine and winter sport enthusiasts will mingle at the Park Slide tonight when McGill takes over the Park Toboggan Club for the evening. With Old Man Winter settling down to steady habits, clear and excellent weather conditions will give students an ideal opportunity for tobogganing down the lanes of the famous Park Slide. A drawing spot for hundreds of tourists, each of the three lanes allow the sleighs to safely reach a velocity of 60 m.p.h.

Jack Small and his Rhythm Doctors will be swinging it out in double time to keep up with the tempo of the festivities in the specially decorated Clubhouse. Dancing will continue till 1 a.m. For the sake of the floor and other people's toes it would be advisable for all those wearing ski boots to also wear heavy stockings in order to be able to dance in their stocking feet.

Tickets cost \$50 per person and will be exchanged at the Toboggan Club for a Guest Membership Badge. This token will permit holders use of the Park Slide, their toboggans, and Clubhouse. Refreshments can be obtained at a small extra charge. The usual charge for use of the Slide is \$1.50 per couple while \$1.25 extra is the toll for their regular Saturday evening in

hops for non-members. Thus McGill students are offered an unusual chance to reap the benefits of the Mountain play-ground amid a congenial college atmosphere.

For those who fail to buy their tickets until the last moment the necessary ducaats can be purchased at the Clubhouse tonight. Tickets are on sale at college at the Union Tuck Shop and the offices of Bill Gentleman and Fred Barton.

Those who are very athletically inclined do not have to stop at a few rides on the toboggan express but can take time off between dances to do a little skating on Beaver Lake which is close-by. There are also several handy hills to do some skiing on. Last year at the first McGill Park Slide Night it was found that many students chose to ski to the Slide. It can be easily reached from many angles on Mount Royal. It is situated on the western slopes right near the Westmount Boulevard and Cote Des Neiges streets.

Despite the inclement weather which made tobogganing almost impossible last season's mountain jaunt proved very successful and drew a large crowd. A larger attendance is expected to take in tomorrow's festivities. The members of the McGill Ski team have signified their intention of turning out en masse. For sure-fire entertainment be sure to bring your Valentine to the McGill Park Slide Night. Follow the Red colours to an evening of thrills, spills, and chills which can be soon forgotten in the warm atmosphere of the Clubhouse dancing to the sizzling tunes of Jack Small.

## MEDICINE DEFEATS ARCHITECTURE 11-3

Norris, Ogilvie Lead Scoring  
—No Inter-Class  
Games

Braving yesterday afternoon's blizzard Medicine and Architecture turned out to play a hockey game in which the powerful Med team downed the valiant Architects 11-3. Paced by Norris with three tallies, the Meds split the remaining scoring honors among practically every member of the team. Ogilvie starred for Architecture, scoring all three of their goals which were amassed in the final period.

As far as the embryo doctors were concerned, the game was little more than a practice for their tilt with the league-leading Engineers. A win will bring the Meds into a tie for first place while a loss will clinch the Engineers in their place at the head of the league.

Neither of the scheduled inter-class games were held. The third-year Engineers forfeited the game to Eng. 2 but nothing is known concerning the match between Arts 4 and Commerce 4. Due to the heavy schedule for the next two weeks, this game, if merely postponed, may cause some confusion.

Lineups:  
Medicine: McLaughlin, Dodds, Norris, Graves, Tweedie, Scott, MacIntosh, McKenzie, Lunan, Hunt, Cameron.  
Architecture: Green, Beullac, Porter, Ogilvie, Darby, Leslie, Stopps.

## RED MERMEN HOSTS TO M.A.A. THURSDAY

Thursday evening at 8.15 in the N.D.G. pool the McGill Swimming team will play host to a powerful M.A.A. squad in what is expected to be the crucial meet of the recently inaugurated Montreal City and District Swimming League.

The Red Mermen have won their first two meets against Y.M.H.A. and Y.M.C.A. and are hopeful for Thursday. M.A.A. defeated Y.M.H.A. in their only contest thus far and are highly rated in local swimming circles.

After the Game it's Always Murray's

Miss Murray, Your Hostess.

Murray's GOOD FOOD

Bishop Street and Branch near Loew's

OPEN ALL NIGHT

Including mezzanine until 12.30 every night and all night on Saturdays.

6 Restaurants in Montreal

## BOXING

By Pok

All is very very quiet on the McGill boxing front. In fact a most ominous quiet. If it be true that no news is good news, then this column is crammed with good news.

Jack Ross personally squelched rumours to the contrary by telling us that he is not boxing this year, definitely. This leaves the McGill team without a contender in the 165 division. (This calls to mind our remark about the heavy situation, and the wide-open eyes of a freshette. We now supplement that with the advice . . . don't let those eyes fool you. No matter how wide or how blue, their owner still knows the answers.)

Tommy Hughes is the only heavy we have at present. He turned out last Friday for the first time. G. Macauley and Phil Gibbon have presented themselves for the 175. Phil also is a recent recruit.

When McGill has a real gym, we hope that more enthusiasm will be shown in boxing. However there is another aspect to be considered, the successful completion of the year's scholastic work. It might be feasible to hold the B. W. F. assault in the early part of December, when mid-terms appear unimportant, and finals are far from the minds of one and all. At the beginning of this season Bert's hopes were high. In fact he was elated. He had some of the best prospects he had had in all the fourteen years he has been the boxing mentor at McGill. Now he goes around sighing, far from his usual sunny self, constantly murmuring lines from the tragedies of Shakespeare. 'Tis sad, gentle reader, 'tis sad. The field-house will be open at 5 this evening. All boxers are urged to show up for a workout.

### Senior Hockey.

There will be a Senior Hockey practice today at the Forum from 12.30-1.30.

## PEG JOHANNSEN WINS DOWNHILL

Takes Women's Race on Mont  
Tremblant

A. Gillespie of Ste. Agathe  
Victor in Taschereau  
Test

Mont Tremblant, February 13.—(Special to the McGill Daily) — Coming down the downhill trail here in the good time of 6.05, Alex Gillespie of Ste. Agathe representing the Laurentian Cross Country Ski Club won the Taschereau downhill race yesterday over the largest field ever entered in this event. Closely following Gillespie was another Ste. Agathe skier, G. Powell in second place. The race was open to Class "B" and "C" skiers which was responsible for the record entry. The winner of the class "B" championship was Conrad Johannsen, of St. Margarets. Curiously enough, Gillespie, Powell, Chip Drury and O. Blackford, all entrants in the class "C" division all had better times than the winner of the "B" class championship.

In the women's race, a new champion in the person of McGill's Peggy Johanssen was crowned. Defending titleholder, Pat Pare, of the Penguins Ski Club, became entangled in some underbrush and consequently had no chance to win. Second to Peggy Johanssen was Lorna Meagher, over a minute and a half behind the McGill star.

### M.W.S.A.A.

There will be a meeting of the M.W.S.A.A. committee at 7.40 tomorrow night in the committee room of R.V.C.

## SPORTS NOTICES

### Ski Club.

Will the following members of the Ski Club kindly call at the Athletic office for their membership badges. Also those who have yet to receive their ski annuals. L. Wilson, R. Tetraut, S. B. Stewart, P. Wyman, A. McLeod, L. Mussels, E. Lemieux, J. Hall, R. Hebert, E. Keefer, F. Begor, C. Schneiderman, P. McAndrew, W. Epply, E. Cunningham, H. J. Scott, K. J. Chiappella, Jim Hall, Ayton Keyes.

### R.V.C. Hockey.

Today: Team "B" (Ruth Schofield) vs. Team "A" (Peggy Lamb). Thursday: Team "B" vs. Team "C." See R.V.C. notice board for line-ups and if any of the players are unable to play, will they please get in touch with the intermural manager.

### S. C. M. Committee.

There will be a meeting of the Social committee in the committee room at Strathcona Hall at 1.30 p.m.

### R. V. C. '41.

R. V. C. '41 class luncheon will be held on Wednesday, February 15, 1 o'clock at the Berkeley Hotel.

People who never smoke "EXPORTS"

...Ethelbert Fitzjones

says—"I never smoke EXPORTS. How can I? No-one ever leaves enough of an EXPORT to pick up!" (EXPORTS are cool enjoyment from end to end.)

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STUDENTS: 55c

PUBLIC: 85c



# THE STATE IN SOCIETY

## 9.—The Limits of Parliamentary Government

Following is the text of the address delivered by Mr. Henry Clay in Moyse Hall on Friday evening as he concluded the series of nine lectures on "The State in Society" sponsored by McGill University.

The reorganization of the European State system to accord with the principle of Nationality strengthened the State as compared with other institutions or social organizations. One result, visible before the war but accentuated by war and post-war economic dislocation, has been to lead Governments to revert to a Mercantilist policy of seeking to force all forms of social organization to conform to the territorial limits of the Nation-State and, so far as this is impossible, to subject all international or cross-frontier relations to State sanction. Thus, the volume of work falling on the organs of Government has been enormously increased. I wish in this final lecture to examine the effects upon democratic constitutions of this concentration of work.

Strain is obvious. It expresses itself in doubt about the future of the democracies, in envious glances at the achievements of the dictatorships. Active spirits suffer a feeling of frustration, while their efforts to break through the obstacles to action excite among the conservatively-minded fears of irremediable constitutional revolution; both are right, but neither has defined the problem. Constitutions, it is forgotten, are less arrangements for facilitating prompt Government action than devices for preventing Governments from doing anything which their subjects do not want. They were devised in the days when State action (outside the field of Defence) was negative and regulatory, and have seldom been revised to meet the needs of a positive policy of initiation. One obvious alternative we have to consider therefore is the removal from democratic constitutions of all those elements which hamper the free exercise of initiative by the Executives. Sweep away the constitutional safeguards, embodied in the written constitution of the United States and the Parliamentary or Departmental methods of the United Kingdom, and see whether democracy would not then work more effectively.

These constitutional safeguards, it can be urged, were devised to protect the people against Governments thought of as external; against the absolutist tendencies of Stewarts and the alien Government of England in America. Are they still needed now that States are national and Governments based on representative assemblies and a wide electorate? If the machine is creaking under its load, what reason can there be for restricting the supply of fuel by financial safeguards and retaining an elaborate system of brakes in the form of Parliamentary Safeguards? Sweep them away, and allow the initiative of the Nation to express itself freely through the Government with which it has identified itself.

Representative institutions would retain their primary justification, in that they make possible a change in the personnel of Government without revolution. In a famous passage Gibbon explains the virtues of hereditary succession as the only alternative to violence. Representative institutions (pace Gibbon) provide a third alternative, of which the totalitarian states may still be glad to avail themselves.

If the clean sweep suggested is too drastic, there is a less startling method, more consonant with the English habit of preserving the forms, however much we change the substance, of political institutions. It is the device of a National Government. It only needs the leaders of all the parties, or a sufficient number of them, to come together and from a Government to which there is no practical alternative, for our existing system of Parliamentary Government to be suspended. Parliament can make itself felt only by threatening to turn the Government out, and the threat is empty if there is no alternative Government. Thus factions opposition is deprived of its power of mischief; national aims can be pursued vigorously and consistently; a united nation accepts the leadership of a united Government, and any crisis can be met. That was how the War was won, and the only way it could have been won. It is to many—an attractive vision.

**Government Specialized Business.** To others it is not so attractive. The precedents are discouraging. If it was a National Government that won the war, it was another National Government that made the peace, and restrained Mr. Lloyd George when he would have made it easier for the Germans to re-enter the comity of nations. It was a National Government which lost the American Colonies, with Champlain and Burke relegated to ineffectual opposition. And there is no guarantee that a Government without effective opposition will be a strong Government; you cannot produce a Napoleon, or even a Mus-

solini, out of a respectable Parliamentary party leader, merely by a bargain with other party leaders.

The formation of a National Government is too like the formation of a monopoly by an agreement between former competitors; the consumer is unwilling to take at face value the professions of public service which usually accompany that transaction.

There are of course other constitutional reforms which might have the effect we seek. I do not underestimate the resources of constitutional ingenuity; but you will not expect me to survey all the possible alternatives. You must allow me to confine myself to two general reasons which make me hesitate to believe that any of them would be successful, before I go back and give reasons why we should wish to retain our traditional checks on Governmental initiative.

The first is the conviction that Government is a specialized business, so that to apply the machinery of Government (however modified) to the business of industry and trade or education and science would import into the problems of those services a whole mass of irrelevant considerations. The business-man may be as narrow-minded and selfish as his critics, even those who know least about business, declare; but he does not survive in business indefinitely if he does not know more about the particular branch of industry, trade or finance with which he is concerned than any outsider. His task, too, is a specialized task, to solve a series of problems in which the factors are partly the possibilities of technical processes, partly the nature of certain materials, partly the shifting demand of markets, partly human relations between co-operating specialists; the result of it all being that goods are produced and distributed to consumers. He complains if the nice balancing of all these variables is upset by the intrusion of a series of new factors, important to the Government of the day but irrelevant to his technical task; yet this is what must continually happen if the Government, whatever its type of departmental organization, assumes the responsibility for directing production to wants. Every economic decision becomes potentially a political decision, and it is unlikely that the political considerations brought in will all be long-range interests of the community as a whole.

It is the same with education. Academic people may be unpractical, aloof from affairs, and occasionally obstinate. But they have a responsible task, which can be done only if they enjoy what is known as academic freedom. It is so easy to turn education into propaganda, to sacrifice long-term results for immediate effect, that it is their duty to be what is called "unpractical." But it is asking a great deal of a politician, whose Government has at most another three or four years to run, to wait for the results of a policy on the next generation to justify him. It is his duty to see that the ground which an educational system ought to cover is covered; that public money is not wasted; beyond that, the less he is in a position to control education the better.

My instances may be ill-chosen or ill-based; but they serve to illustrate the principle which I wish to urge. The elementary functions of any Government—order and defence—dictate its organization, which will be adapted to those functions. Other social functions need a similar adaptation of organization to their needs, and it is a priori improbable that the organization of Government will be well adapted to them also. Economy in the wide sense requires that social problems shall be dealt with in terms of their own factors; to use the machinery of Government for all of them—the statist tendency of to-day—is to ensure that they will be solved in terms that are largely irrelevant. The state comes in, must come in, where any moral or political issue is raised; but most of the problems of society after all are technical or at most matters of convenience, involving no moral decision. Our economic reformers today have much in common with the Calvinistic founders of the American colonies who made a moral issue of everything in life—from the choice of a wife to the choice of a coat, from the selection of a career to the selection of a drink.

**Safeguards For Democracy.** However, suppose that I am wrong, and that it is possible, so to diversify and adapt the forms of Government action that all the results in all the fields which it is desired to secure are possible; my second difficulty then comes in. It will not be possible to allow the ministerial, departmental, bureaucratic, or revolutionary discretion

and initiative necessary without sacrificing most of what we understand by democratic control of Government. The danger is that we shall throw out the baby with the bath water. This is not politics; it is a matter of technical necessity. Executive decisions, whether in business or any other field, are largely dictated by the circumstances which call for them, even if they also involve the application of some moral or political principle. Moreover in most fields they have to be made at once; only rare and important decisions can be held up for authorisation from above. If, then, the whole business of society is not to ball up and jam, persons in executive position must act at discretion in most of their decisions. They can be held responsible for what they do—English government departmental practice is a beautiful technique for exacting this responsibility; but the further the arm of Government stretches, the thinner the line of responsibility becomes, until finally it breaks. With the mere increase in the volume of work done under Government authority, the protection afforded by democratic institutions of any form against autocracy and individual action becomes less and the security for responsible and representative action weaker.

Of course, it would be possible to preserve some of the forms of democratic government if that is all we want. The dictatorships have shown the way. In Russia, in spite of trials which strike most Western observers as odd, and periodical "purges" as a method of ministerial reorganization, the forms of democracy have been preserved in a way that completely satisfied those pioneers of bureaucratic socialism, the Webbs. In Germany the Führer, like Napoleon before him, gives his subjects the opportunity periodically of approving his strokes of policy by holding a plebiscite; plebiscites are the homage dictatorship pays to Democracy. Perhaps I might add a less serious illustration from a great republic in the southern part of this Continent. There a model revolution had taken place; the more conservative elements in the country, wearied of the corruption of the ruling government, secured the interest of the army. A single regiment marched into the capital; not a shot was fired or a window broken. The Government fell, and a revolutionary President took its place. The new President pledged himself to give way to a constitutionally elected administration as soon as it was safe to hold an election, and within a year—to the surprise of many—held an election. But he took his precautions, and the story is told of a peasant entering a polling booth to record his vote. The official in charge verified his claim, and then, filling in a ballot paper, dropped it in the box. "But," asked the peasant, "May I not know for whom I have voted?" "No," replied the official, "We must respect the secrecy of the ballot."

But such vestigial survivals of democracy would not satisfy most British reformers. May I turn your attention to some reasons for preserving, in substantially their present form and effect, the safeguards which have been devised in the Western democracies against arbitrary action by the Executive, even though they do not slow down and restrict the scope of governmental action. These checks, as embodied in the English system of responsible government, have been regarded as the chief contribution of England to civilization. They were elaborated long after State and Nation had become one, and after the more obvious dangers to personal liberty and freedom of conscience had been removed by the "glorious revolution." We should preserve them, if there is any danger today in trusting Governments with an unlimited discretion; do such dangers exist?

### Danger of Private Prejudice.

Let us be quite clear that it is not a question of copying the methods of the totalitarian States in any country which shared the British constitutional tradition—the use of arbitrary arrest, the physical maltreatment of political opponents, the dragging of opinion and the suppression of liberty of conscience. The Scottish element in our community would save us from that, if all other elements succumbed. The danger, if it exists, is more subtle. It is partly material—a loss of economy due to an excessive concentration of responsible work in the hands of bureaucrats, ministers and industrial politicians, an undue extension of that safeguard of British liberty which we refer to as Red Tape, and a growing arthritis in the economic system. It is much more spiritual. If responsible work is concentrated in a minority of the population, it must be taken out of the lives of the majority; the tendency of economic organization is strongly enough in this direction without using the powers of State to accentuate it. Independence of thought and speech can be discouraged without any overt measures of suppression, the docile favored at the expense of the adventurous and enterprising, a dull uniformity imposed on the population in the name of national unity. The servile

state with which Mr. Belloc used to threaten us before the war—a society in which spiritual servility is the price paid for material security—may not be an idle threat.

Any such development would be a complete breach of the traditions of which we are custodians, but it is not an impossibility. There are many Englishmen who thrill to the spectacle at Nuremberg of two hundred thousand youths moving, speaking, and to all appearances thinking, with complete unanimity, as they thrill to little else; though the majority of us, I hope, prefer more variety and individuality in our fellow men. We should remind ourselves that the worship of physical prowess, the contempt of "high-brow" intellectual activities, the belief in caste and the dislike and distrust of anything odd or alien (which slips easily into anti-semitism), the uncritical loyalty to constituted authority, and unreasoning faith in the absolute value of esprit de corps, which are among the more obvious features of the Nazi and Fascist disciplines, are the constituent elements of a social ideal which the English public schools of a not very distant past inculcated; they were suffused in the best exemplars of that ideal by a Christian spirit which deprived them of any vice; but the Christian spirit might evaporate and leave only the authoritarian bias.

It is, then, a little early to think of discarding the constitutional devices with which we have bridled Leviathan, and the reasons for maintaining a system of checks and balances in the machinery of Government do not all belong to the dead past. Through all the changes that have taken place in the relations of State and community, one condition persists—that the authority of the State is exercised by individuals, who do not lose their individuality by assuming office. In that sense the discarded view that the State is something external to the citizen is eternally true. The methods of selecting the personnel of Government vary, and constitutional devices differ in merit according to the success with which they ensure that the most suitable persons secure office and act most completely in a representative and responsible spirit when in office. But no constitution can secure the identity of governors and governed in a State as large as the smallest of the nation-states of today, so that we need all the constitutional devices we can think of to ensure that governors in government are not themselves governed by private prejudice and their other individual limitations. The smaller the State the less important such safeguards are, because the closer the Government is to the community. In a small State an able man is known and he knows his fellow citizens; he attained office young, and he is able to judge by his personal contacts how far and in what directions he can carry his people. But in the larger States we must reconcile ourselves to the fact that we cannot safely use the machinery of Government for all the things that the Swedes, say, do (or are supposed to do).

### Power of Nation's Leader.

Even with the present limits of Government action and subject to the present constitutional limits in his discretion, a British Prime Minister or American President exercised an actual authority that no Caesar ever possessed—so long as he remains in office. Technological science has given him more than constitutions have taken away; he can address all his subjects in his own voice—which no civilized ruler since the Greek City States has been able to do, while his totalitarian brethren also forbid the use of the radio to their opponents; his writ can be set in motion a thousand miles away in the space of five minutes; he disposes of a revenue that no earlier age ever dreamt of and controls a concentration of armed force which Caesar did not know; and his laws and administration touch the lives of his subjects every hour of the day at a multitude of points that earlier ages were administratively incapable of reaching. With all these responsibilities he needs—and usually welcomes—all the guidance and support that a constitution gives him; the alleged advantages of prompt and untrammelled decisions lose their glamour, when one reflects that in the absence of constitutional checks the ruler of a modern State might precipitate a world war in a momentary loss of self-control due to transient physical weakness or emotional instability. Palmerston would have involved the United Kingdom in war with the U.S.A. in 1862 had the Prince Consort not survived to stop him. The only condition on which it would be safe to dispense with constitutional checks on the exercise of these immense powers would be the existence of adequate moral and religious checks, in a sense of the unique virtue of human individuality so pervasive that all authority could be relied on to respect it.

The tardiness in democratic action of which we complain, then, is the defect of a quality we should wish to preserve. Some checks on the

executive of Government are inevitable, and any checks must hamper its speed and freedom, when compared with an executive in private business. But the system of responsible government devised by the British genius imposes no serious clog on executive action; what it seeks to ensure, and what on the whole it does ensure, is that the executive when he acts, whether he be a junior civil servant or a senior Cabinet Minister, shall bear in mind that he may be called on to answer for his action to the representatives of the people or even to the people themselves. The Cabinet governs, but is responsible to Parliament. Parliament is elected—not, as M.P.'s seem to think, to govern the country, which would be an impossible task for a discordant assembly of 615 popularly elected individuals—but to watch the Ministry and pull them up if they stray from the path of the country's convictions; and they are responsible to the electorate for so doing. Parliament can turn a Government out, but it will not exercise its power on insufficient cause, because the Government can dissolve and force the members to face their constituents, a troublesome and expensive proceeding. British departmental procedure, the Red Tape of which we hear, is only a system of continuous record which ensures that no important decision will be taken without due consideration and that the responsibility for any decision can be brought home to the person who made it. No amendment to the body of constitutional law was needed to make possible the virtual dictatorship of Mr. Lloyd George during the war; it was a spontaneous adaptation to an exceptional emergency and an unprecedented national unanimity. The same conditions would prove the same result again.

(To Be Continued.)

## CALLING ALL SKIERS

By Hickory Blades

(Continued from Page Three.)\* will be interesting to see how a girl who skis on trails like Banff's Mt. Norquay, will fare on Lucerne's so-called downhill.

The men's races are headed by the Provincial Championships at Lac Beauport. This being a three day meet, the entries must be received by the Voire Ski Club by midnight tonight—February 14th. The races in which it is expected the McGill men will take part are at St. Agathe. A downhill, cross-country, and perhaps a slalom, are scheduled to be held. All three classes will compete. The downhill race will be held on the David Run, a thirty second "thriller."

The C.A.S.A. is sponsoring a contest for skier photographers. Any type of subject matter pertaining to skiing is acceptable. The contest is being conducted by the Toronto Star Weekly. All pictures selected for publication will pay professional rates. Prizes will be a maximum of twenty-five dollars, and a minimum of five. There are about fifteen prizes in all. One of the judges is Fred Hall, president of the C.A.S.A.

The pictures must be in the hands of the Star Weekly by March 1st. The original negative must accompany each print entered. Any contestant may submit as many photos as he wishes. All entries must be accompanied by a self-addressed and stamped envelope for their return.

Address all entries to:  
Ski Pictures Contest,  
Toronto Star Weekly,  
Toronto, Can.

### Just a Note About a Carnival.

With co-operation the D. O. C. Carnival key-note, and secret of its success, this frolic stands as a perfect example of what a student body can do. With half the college enrollment, members of the Outing Club, the smallest and greatest chores are executed with equal alacrity, and enthusiasm. But evidently they have that elusive something—we call it "College Spirit."

## PLAYERS' CLUB NOTICES

Richard of Bordeaux.  
There will be a meeting of all persons interested in the Players Club Workshop group at 4.00 p.m. in the Players Clubroom in the Union today.

**DUCK, QUICK!**  
Him: Your dress is too short.  
Her: I don't think so.  
Him: Then you must be in it too far.—Western.

As soon as gentlemen enter a girl's room they take off their hats, and coo.

—The Brunswickian.

## R.V.C. HOLDS ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page One)

and activities of the Red Wing Society.

The Women's Union have been approached on the subject of a donation to the Canadian Students' Assembly to aid in carrying on their scholarship drive. It was decided that if the Students' Society did not give a donation, the Women's Union would.

It was also decided that nominations for President and Secretary of the Women's Union and President of the M.W.S.A.A. would be called for the week of February 13, and would close February 23 at 2 p.m. and it was agreed that a meeting would be called between the time nominations close and elections take place. All women students are invited to attend this meeting at which the present officers of the Women's Union Executive will outline their duties and the candidates will give some idea of their platforms.

The officers of Clubs and Societies agreed to see that information about their activities should be handed in to the Women's Editor of the Daily, care of the Union Tuck Shop, not later than 5 o'clock. It was suggested that the Women's Union sponsor speakers and discussions on campus and national problems, and that it advocate that women be admitted to the faculties of Engineering and Architecture, but these matters were tabled for further discussion at some future date.

A tentative suggestion was made that there be three Round Table Conferences a year instead of two, so that club and class representatives would have more chance to discuss problems and activities.

## NOTICES

Notices must be in by 7 p.m. They will not be accepted over the telephone. "For Sale" and "Wanted" items will be considered as advertising and should be submitted to the Advertising Manager.

McGill University Journal Club in Physics.

Today at 5 p.m., in Room 210, Macdonald Physics Laboratory, the 9th meeting of the Journal Club will be held.

Speakers: Mr. D. B. Scott  
Dr. D. R. McRae.  
This meeting is open to all interested.

Montreal Neurological Society.  
The next meeting of the Montreal Neurological Society will be held on Wednesday, February 15th at 5 o'clock in the Montreal Neurological Institute. The program will be as follows:

"The roentgenologic diagnosis of lesions affecting the spinal cord."

By  
Dr. John D. Camp,  
Mayo Clinic,  
Rochester.

### JUNIOR PARTY PLANS.

Skating Party to Start Things Off

Informality, economy and a good time is the aim of the Arts & Science Juniors for their forthcoming Junior Party next Saturday, and present plans indicate that all three requirements will be met.

A skating party which will start things off in the afternoon will set the stage for informal dress, and with a few swing tunes to skate to, should stimulate hearty appetites. After the frolic at the campus rink, the party will retire to the McGill Union where a "genuine" Boston baked bean supper will be served. Following the supper, the party will ascend the stairs up to the Union's reading room, where the rest of the evening will be given over to dancing.

There will be two more features. The first is that, setting a precedent, the men and women will get together for their class functions this year, instead of segregating into two groups and holding separate parties. The second is that the idea of a banquet, in the more formal sense of the word, has been thrown out by the class executives—largely because in the past, class banquets have been unsuccessful.

The success or failure of this Junior enterprise rests upon the shoulders of the class members; certainly there should be a good time if both sexes turn out in numbers. As well, it may be an opportunity to get to know some of the people who are in your year and whom you don't as yet know.

The tickets are priced at forty cents per person. Any member of third year may ask a guest any member of the opposite sex and of another year, on a strictly "Dutch" basis. The tickets may be procured from Bill Gentleman or from members of the executives of third year Arts and Science and R.V.C.

## My Tuesday

By A. G.

(Special McGill Daily Correspondent.)

(Continued from Page One.)

last week is heartening proof of this. So too is the appearance of Paul Fournier's name on the list of the Rehabilitation Committee, organized by the Friends of the MacKenzie-Papineau Battalion in Spain, and of Ander Laurendeau's in connection with European Student Relief.

### Capitalistic Religion.

The Houde mentality, we have said, cuts across racial lines. Can anyone doubt this who has read some of the promotional literature of the largely Anglican Montreal Industrial Bureau? This organization sends out information about the city to inquiring manufacturers and business men, mostly American. This is how they outline labor conditions to interested prospects: "The labour situation is one of the most advantageous on the continent and serious strikes or labour troubles are virtually unknown. This is due in a large measure to the social tradition and religious instruction of the majority of wage-earners, who enjoy an enviable condition of content and are not susceptible to the influences of industrial unrest." For the other side of this picture we would recommend to envious industrialists elsewhere a first-hand view of some of the French-Canadian organizers of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union at work.

But let us not laugh too loudly at the efforts of Quebec's political leaders to identify themselves with the people, and the people with themselves. There is method in it. Dorothy Thompson put her finger precisely on the point when she recently wrote that when it happens here, we won't have a Duce or Führer. He'll be "one of the boys."

## STUDENT TRAVEL AT CHEAP PRICES

(Continued from Page One.)

has been for the past seven years the federation representative in London, England, and has assisted many students with their plans for travel and study.

At the present time a questionnaire is being circulated amongst the Student Councils of Canada, the President said, and it is hoped that they in turn will obtain ideas on travel from their constituent members. It was pointed out that if the Federation Executive knew where and when the students wished to travel, and how much they wanted to pay, the extension of their program would be facilitated.

Any inquiries concerning the announced tour should be addressed to Mr. J. R. Johnston, N.F.C.U.S. Travel Office, 57 Bloor St. W., Toronto.

## PERSECUTIONS PROTESTED AT MEETING TODAY

(Continued from Page One.)

duation the Guy Drummond Travelling scholarship.

Cuthbert Gifford, who will represent the Protestant students, is a fourth year student in Arts. He is the president of the Student Christian Movement.

It was announced yesterday that the party that was scheduled to be given this Saturday night as a closing event of Federation Week has been cancelled because of the numerous other activities that are taking place that night.

## REVUE

There will be a full chorus rehearsal today at 5 p.m. in the Union Ballroom.

**CAST.**  
Will the following please report at 3.30 sharp at the Revue office: Iris Armstrong, Barbara Whitley, Huntley Duff, Curry Carmichael, Wallace Goudy, J. D. Woods, George Rodney, Marion Savage, Peggy Shaw, Doug England.

Those interested are asked to 'buy early' so as to facilitate the work of the committee.

### A PRIVATE TUTOR

costs a fortune—yet for a few cents, you can have one for every subject. Find out how, by securing a free copy of "College Helps," a catalogue listing hundreds of aids, outlines, and translations. Write now to

## THE BOOK EXCHANGE

"Canada's Book-Clearing House"  
370 BLOOR ST. W., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

## THE STATE IN SOCIETY

(Continued from Page Two)

due to modern science and the historical environment which all people of European origin share are not wholly obliterated. The absolute monarchs of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries were unable to impose a flat uniformity of ideas upon their people; there is no reason to believe that the inherent fertility of the Western World has diminished in the interval.

### Invasion on Free Enterprise.

There are purely political problems, for which the National State provided no solution—the rights we have referred to of occupational churches; the claims of the civilized nations in the still undeveloped regions of the earth, to which the modern advocates of the nationality principle do not propose to apply their doctrine; rights of passage at sea in peace and war; rights of passage by air; commercial practices which injure other nationals; vague but dangerous considerations of prestige. The nation-state, while by its mere growth it accentuates national feeling and provides an outlet for the quarrelsome and self-assertive element in every country, does nothing to provide a procedure for avoiding war. It might be argued that direct negotiation between the handful of sovereigns who now dominate the world can do all that is possible without further machinery; we may hope that this will be so, but are forced every day to realize that so far this revived nationalism has not expressed itself in pacific terms.

There remain two practical difficulties which the Neo-Mercantilist State has to face, of a kind that proved fatal to the Mercantilist policy of their predecessors. The attempt to identify the community with the State involves an ever-widening interference by Government with economic decisions, technical and scientific decisions, theological and philosophical decisions. Now the solution of any problem will work only if it is taken in terms of its own subject matter; the intrusion of Government carries with it the danger that the solution will be determined by some irrelevant political consideration. This is obvious when a political authority dictates to a scientist or technician on a scientific or technical question; it is equally true, though not so obvious, when a political authority dictates to producers what they shall produce and to consumers what they shall consume; or to clergy what they shall preach (or more usually shall not preach), and to newspaper readers what they shall be allowed to read.

The other difficulty is this. With every invasion by authority of the province of free enterprise—using that term in the widest possible sense to cover all those relations which are maintained by spontaneous personal arrangements—an additional burden is put on the rulers of the State. If they shrink it, and allow the State's authority to be exercised without check or reference by subordinates, there will be abuse and the regime will suffer. If they accept it, the burden must become intolerable. Can a compromise be reached, or constitutional arrangements be devised, which will permit an authoritarian government to function, without making life impossible for the authorities. That is the question I wish to examine in my concluding lecture.

## GIVE US ARMS, PLEADS SPAIN

(Continued from Page One.)

Major Smith discussed the thirteen points for which Loyalist Spain is fighting. Firstly, to assure the absolute independence and complete integrity of Spain. Secondly, to assure the liberation of Spain from the foreign military processes invading it. "For it is a war of independence against invasion," continued the speaker. The other points discussed were: the Spanish State will guarantee full rights to citizens in civil and social life; cultural, physical, and moral improvement will be aimed at; the rights of the worker will be recognized; and there will be respect for the liberties of the various regions without prejudice to the unity of Spain.

**Lost.**  
A satin McGill cushion from the Physical Education Office, R. V. C. Finder please return to Zereda Slack.